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[No. 94, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1791. [Whole No. 198.]

NEW REVENUE LAW.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the fixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon Diſtilled Spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead; and alſo upon Spirits Diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame.

(CONTINUATION.)

AND be it further enacted, That the ſupervifor of the revenue for the diſtrict wherein any houſe, building or place ſhall be ſituate, whereof entry ſhall be made as laſt aforeſaid, ſhall as ſoon as may be thereafter, viſit and inſpect, or cauſe to be viſited and inſpected by ſome proper officer or officers of inſpection, every ſuch houſe or other building or place within his diſtrict, and ſhall take or cauſe to be taken, an exact account of the ſpirits therein reſpectively contained and ſhall mark or cauſe to be marked in durable characters, the ſeveral caſks, caſes or veſſels containing the ſame, with progreſſive numbers, and alſo with the name of each diſtiller to whom the ſame may belong, or in whoſe cuſtody the ſame may be, and the quantities, kinds and proofs of ſpirits therein contained, and theſe words "Old Stock." And the inſpector of each ſurvey ſhall keep a book, wherein he ſhall enter the name of every diſtiller, and the particulars of ſuch old ſtock in the poſſeſſion of each, deſignating the ſeveral caſks, caſes and veſſels containing the ſame, and their reſpective quantities, kinds, proofs and marks, and ſhall alſo give a certificate to every ſuch diſtiller of the quantity and particulars of ſuch old ſtock in his or her poſſeſſion, and a ſeparate certificate for each caſk, caſe or veſſel, deſcribing the ſame, which certificate ſhall accompany the ſame whereſoever it ſhall be ſent, and ſuch diſtiller, his or her agent or manager, upon the ſale and delivery of any of the ſaid ſpirits ſhall deliver to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof, the cerficate or certificates that ought to accompany the ſame, on pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for each caſk, caſe or veſſel, with which ſuch certificate ſhall not be delivered.

And be it further enacted, That every importer of diſtilled ſpirits, who, on the firſt day of July next, ſhall have in his or her poſſeſſion any diſtilled ſpirits, ſhall within three days thereafter, make due entry thereof with the officer of inſpection within whoſe ſurvey the ſame ſhall then be; who ſhall mark the caſks, veſſels or caſes containing ſuch ſpirits, in like manner as is herein before directed, touching ſuch ſpirits as ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of diſtillers on the firſt day of July next, and ſhall grant the like certificates therefor as for ſuch ſpirits, which certificates ſhall accompany the reſpective caſks, caſes and veſſels to which they ſhall relate, whereſoever they ſhall be ſent, and ſuch importer, his or her agent, upon the ſale and delivery of any of the ſaid ſpirits, ſhall deliver to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof the certificate or certificates which ought to accompany the ſame, on pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for each caſk, caſe or veſſel with which ſuch certificate ſhall not be delivered. And if any ſuch importer or importers ſhall refuſe or neglect to make ſuch entry at the time and in the manner herein directed, all ſuch ſpirits as ſhall not be ſo entred ſhall be forfeited, and the importer or importers in whoſe cuſtody the ſame be found, ſhall moreover forfeit the ſum equal to the full value thereof, according to the higheſt price of ſuch ſpirits in the market.

And be it further enacted, That if any caſk, caſe or veſſel containing diſtilled ſpirits, which by the foregoing proviſions of this act, ought to be marked and accompanied with a certificate, ſhall be found in the poſſeſſion of any perſon unaccompanied with ſuch marks and certificate, it ſhall be preſumptive evidence that the ſame are liable to forfeiture, and it ſhall be lawful for any officer of inſpection to ſeize them as forfeited; and if, upon the trial in conſequence of ſuch ſeizure, the owner or claimant of the ſpirits ſeized, ſhall not prove that the ſame were imported into the United States according to law, or were diſtilled as mentioned in the thirteenth and fourteenth ſections of this act, and the duties thereupon paid, or were diſtilled at one of the ſtills mentioned in the twentieth ſection of this act, they ſhall be adjudged to be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the officers of inſpection of each ſurvey, at all times in the day time, upon requeſt, to enter into all and every the houſes, ſtore-houſes, warehouſes, buildings and places which ſhall have been entered in manner aforeſaid, and by taſting, gauging or otherwiſe, to take an account of the quantity, kinds and proofs of the ſaid ſpirits therein contained; and alſo to take ſamples thereof, paying for the ſame the uſual price.

And be it fnrther enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall rub out or deface any of the marks ſet upon any caſk, veſſel or caſe, purſuant to the directions of this act, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That no caſk, barrel, keg, veſſel, or caſe, marked as "Old Stock," ſhall be made uſe of by any diſtiller of ſpirits, for putting or keeping therein any ſpirits other than thoſe which were contained therein when ſo marked, on pain of forfeiting the ſum of one hundred dollars for every caſk, barrel, keg, veſſel or caſe wherein any ſuch ſpirits ſhall be ſo put or kept; neither ſhall any ſuch diſtiller have or keep any diſtilled ſpirits in any ſuch caſk, barrel, keg, veſſel or caſe, longer than for the ſpace of one year from the ſaid laſt day of June next, on pain of forfeiting the ſaid ſpirits: Provided, That nothing in this ſection contained ſhall be conſtrued to extend to caſks or veſſels, capable of containing two hundred gallons and upwards, and which are not intended to be removed.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe any of the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be fraudulently depoſited, hid or concealed in any place whatſoever, with intent to evade the duties thereby impoſed upon them, they ſhall be forfeited. And for the better diſcovery of any ſuch ſpirits ſo fraudulently depoſited, hid or concealed, it ſhall be lawful for any judge of any court of the United States, or either of them, or for any juſtice of the peace, upon reaſonable cauſe of ſuſpicion, to be made out to the ſatisfaction of ſuch judge or juſtice, by the oath or affirmation of any perſon or perſons, by ſpecial warrant or warrants under their reſpective hands and ſeals, to authoriſe any of the officers of inſpection, by day, in the preſence of a conſtable or other officer of the peace, to enter into all and every ſuch place or places in which any of the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be ſuſpected to be ſo fraudulently depoſited, hid or concealed, and to ſeize and carry away any of the ſaid ſpirits which ſhall be there found ſo fraudulently depoſited, hid or concealed, as forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That after the laſt day of June next, no ſpirituous liquors except gin or cordials in caſes, jugs or bottles, ſhall be brought from any foreign port or place, in caſks of leſs capacity than fifty gallons at the leaſt, on pain of forfeiting of the ſaid ſpirits, and of the ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be brought: Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be conſtrued to forfeit any ſpirits for being imported or brought into the United States, in other caſks or veſſels than as aforeſaid, or the ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be brought, if ſuch ſpirits ſhall be for the uſe of the ſeamen on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and ſhall not exceed the quantity of four gallons for each ſeaman.

And be it further enacted, That in every caſe in which any of the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be forfeited by virtue of this act, the caſks, veſſels and caſes containing the ſame, ſhall alſo be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That every diſtiller of ſpirits, on which the duty is hereby charged by the gallon, ſhall keep or cauſe to be kept, an exact account of the ſaid ſpirits, which he or ſhe ſhall ſell, ſend out or diſtill, diſtinguiſhing their ſeveral kinds and proofs; and ſhall every day make a juſt and true entry in a book, to be kept for that purpoſe, of the quantities and particulars of the ſaid ſpirits by him or her ſold, ſent out or diſtilled on the preceding day; ſpecifying the marks of the ſeveral caſks in which they ſhall be ſo ſold or ſent out, and the perſon to whom and for whoſe uſe they ſhall be ſo ſold or ſent out: which ſaid books ſhall be prepared for the making ſuch entries, and ſhall be delivered upon demand to the ſaid diſtillers, by the ſupervifors of the revenue of the ſeveral diſtricts, or by ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhall reſpectively for that purpoſe appoint, and ſhall be ſeverally returned or delivered at the end of each year, or when the ſame ſhall be reſpectively filled up, (which ſhall firſt happen) to the proper officers of inſpection; and the truth of the entries made therein ſhall be verified, upon the oath or affirmation of the perſon by whom thoſe entries ſhall have been made, and as often as the ſaid books ſhall be furniſhed upon like demand by the proper officers of inſpection, to the ſaid diſtillers reſpectively. And the ſaid books ſhall from time to time, while in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid diſtillers, lie open for the inſpection of, and upon requeſt ſhall be ſhewn to the proper officers of inſpection under whoſe ſurvey the ſaid diſtillers ſhall reſpectively be, who may take ſuch minutes, memorandums, or tranſcripts thereof, as they may think fit. And if any ſuch diſtiller ſhall neglect or refuſe to keep ſuch book or books, or to make ſuch entries therein, or to ſhew the ſame upon requeſt, to the proper officer of inſpection, or not return the ſame according to the directions of this act, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit for every ſuch refuſal or neglect, the ſum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the penalties by this act impoſed on diſtillers for neglecting to make report to the inſpectors, of their intentions of diſtilling ſpirits, or for neglecting to mark the houſes, apartments or veſſels to be employed, or for neglecting to enter in books the quantity of ſpirits diſtilled, ſhall not extend to any perſon who ſhall employ one ſtill only, and that of a capacity not exceeding fifty gallons, including the ſtill-head.

And be it further enacted, That the ſeveral kinds of proof herein before ſpecified, ſhall, in marking the caſks, veſſels and caſes containing any diſtilled ſpirits, be diſtinguiſhed correſponding with the order in which they are mentioned by the words "*firſt proof*"—"*ſecond proof*"—"*third proof*"—"*fourth proof*"—"*fifth proof*"—*ſixth proof*." And that it be the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury, to provide and furniſh to the officers of inſpection and of the cuſtoms, proper inſtruments for aſcertaining the ſaid ſeveral proofs.

And be it further enacted, That in any proſecution or action which may be brought againſt any ſupervifor or other officer of inſpection, for any ſeizure by him made, it ſhall be neceſſary for ſuch ſupervifor or officer to juſtify himſelf by making it appear that there was probable cauſe for making the ſaid ſeizure; upon which, and not otherwiſe, a verdict ſhall paſs in his favor. And in any ſuch action or proſecution, or in any action or proſecution which may be brought againſt ſuch ſupervifor or other officer, for irregular or improper conduct in the execution of his duty, the trial ſhall be by jury. And in any action for a ſeizure, in which a verdict ſhall paſs for ſuch officer, the jury ſhall nevertheleſs aſſeſs reaſonable damages for any prejudice or waſte (according to the true amount in value thereof) which ſhall be ſhewn by good proof to have happened to the ſpirits ſeized, in conſequence of ſuch ſeizure; and alſo for the detenſion of the ſame, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, on the true value of the ſaid ſpirits at the time of ſuch ſeizure, from that time to the time of reſtoration thereof; which ſhall be paid out of the Treaſury of the United States: Provided, That no damages ſhall be aſſeſſed when the ſeizure was made for want of the proper certificate or certificates, or by reaſon of a refuſal to ſhew any officer of inſpection, upon his requeſt, the ſpirits in any entered houſe, building or place: And provided alſo, That if it ſhall appear from the verdict of the jury, that any ſuch prejudice or waſte was ſuſtained by the negligence of the officer, he ſhall be reſponſible therefor to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any ſupervifor or other officer of inſpection, in any criminal proſecution againſt him, ſhall be convicted of oppreſſion or extortion in the execution of his office, he ſhall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or impriſoned not exceeding ſix months, or both, at the diſcretion of the court; and ſhall alſo forfeit his office.

And be it further enacted, That no fee ſhall be taken for any certificate to be iſſued or granted purſuant to this act.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the ſaid ſupervifors or other officers of inſpection, ſhall neglect to perform any of the duties hereby enjoined upon them reſpectively, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, whereby any perſon or perſons ſhall be injured or ſuffer damages, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall and may have an action founded upon this act againſt ſuch ſupervifors or other officers and, ſhall recover full damages for the ſame, together with coſts of ſuit.

And be it further enacted that any action or ſuit to be brought againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing by him or them done in purſuance of this act, ſhall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and unleſs brought in a court of the United States, ſhall be laid in the county in which the cauſe of action ſhall have ariſen; and the defendant or defendants in any ſuch action or ſuit, may plead the general iſſue, and on the trial thereof give this act and the ſpecial matter, in evidence; and if a verdict ſhall paſs for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs become non-ſuited, or diſcontinue his, her or their action or proſecution, or judgment ſhall be given againſt ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs, upon demurrer or otherwiſe, then ſuch defendant or defendants ſhall have coſts awarded to him, her or them, againſt ſuch plaintiff or plaintiffs.

And in order that perſons who may have incurred any of the penalties of this act, without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, may be relieved from ſuch penalties.

Be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the judge of the diſtrict within which ſuch penalty or forfeiture ſhall have been incurred, at any time within one year after the laſt day of June next, upon petition of the party who ſhall have incurred the ſame, to enquire in a ſummary way into the circumſtances of the caſe, firſt cauſing reaſonable notice to be given to the perſon or perſons claiming ſuch penalty or forfeiture, and to the attorney of ſuch diſtrict; to the end that each may have an opportunity of ſhewing cauſe againſt the mitigation or remiſſion thereof; and ſhall cauſe the facts which ſhall appear upon ſuch enquiry, to be ſtated and annexed to the petition, and direct their tranſmiſſion to the Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, who ſhall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit ſuch penalty or forfeiture, if it ſhall appear to him that ſuch penalty or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence, or any deſign or intention of fraud, and to cauſe any ſpirits which may have been ſeized to be reſtored to the proprietor or proprietors, upon ſuch terms and conditions as ſhall appear to him reaſonable.

And be it further enacted, That the one half of all penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, except as above provided, ſhall be for the benefit of the perſon or perſons who ſhall make a ſeizure, or who ſhall firſt diſcover the matter or thing whereby the ſame ſhall have been incurred; and the other half to the uſe of the United States. And ſuch penalty and forfeiture ſhall be recoverable with coſts of ſuit, by action of debt, in the name of the perſon or perſons intitled thereto, or by information, in the name of the United States of America; and it ſhall be the duty of the attorney of the diſtrict wherein any ſuch penalty or forfeiture may have been incurred, upon application to him, to inſtitute and bring ſuch information accordingly: Provided always, That no officer of inſpection other than chief officer, or officers of a ſurvey, ſhall be intitled to the benefit of any forfeiture unleſs notice of the ſeizure by him made, ſhall be by him given within forty-eight hours next after ſuch ſeizure, to the ſaid chief officer or officers; but in ſuch caſe the United States ſhall have the entire benefit of ſuch forfeiture.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall counterfeit or forge, or cauſe to be counterfeited or forged any of the certificates herein before directed to be given, or ſhall knowingly or willingly accept or receive any falſe or untrue certificate with any of the ſaid ſpirits, or ſhall fraudulently alter or eraſe any ſuch certificate after the ſame ſhall be given, or knowingly or willingly publiſh or make uſe of ſuch certificate ſo counterfeited, forged, falſe, untrue altered or eraſed, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That any perſon or perſons that ſhall be convicted of wilfully taking a falſe oath or affirmation, in any of the caſes in which oaths or affirmations are required to be taken by virtue of this act, ſhall be liable to the pains and penalties to which perſons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall give, or offer to give any bribe, recompence or reward whatſoever, to any ſupervifor or other officer of inſpection of the revenue, in order to corrupt, perſuade or prevail upon ſuch officer, either to do any act or acts contrary to his duty in the execution of this act, or to neglect or omit to do any act or thing which he ought to do in the execution of this act, or to connive at or to conceal any fraud or frauds relating to the duties hereby impoſed on any of the ſaid ſpirits, or not to diſcover the ſame, every ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, for ſuch offence, whether the ſame offer or propoſal be accepted or not, forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall forcibly obſtruct or hinder any ſupervifor or other officer of inſpection, in the execution of this act, or of any of the powers or authorities hereby veſted in him, or ſhall forcibly reſcue or cauſe to be reſcued, any of the ſaid ſpirits after the ſame ſhall have been ſeized by any ſuch ſupervifor or other officer, or ſhall attempt or endeavor ſo to do, all and every perſon and perſons ſo offending, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, for which no other penalty is particularly provided by this act, forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any ſuch ſupervifor or other officer, ſhall enter into any colluſion with any perſon or perſons for violating or evading any of the proviſions of this act, or the duties hereby impoſed, or ſhall fraudulently concur in the delivery of any of the ſaid ſpirits, out of any houſe, building or place, wherein the ſame are depoſited, without payment or ſecurity for the payment of the duties thereupon, or ſhall falſely or fraudulently mark any caſk, caſe or veſſel, contrary to any of the ſaid proviſions, or ſhall embezzle the public money or otherwiſe be guilty of fraud in his office, ſuch ſupervifor or other officer ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit the ſum of one thouſand dollars, and upon conviction of any of the ſaid offences, ſhall forfeit his office, and ſhall be diſqualified for holding any other office under the United States.

And be it further enacted, That in every caſe in which an oath or affirmation is required by virtue of this act, it ſhall be lawful for the ſupervifors of the revenue, or any of them, or their lawful deputy, or the lawful deputy of one of them, where not more than one in a diſtrict, to adminiſter and take ſuch oath or affirmation. And that wherever there are more than one ſupervifor for one diſtrict, a majority of them may execute all and any of the powers and authorities hereby veſted in the ſupervifors of the revenue: Provided, That this ſhall not be conſtrued to make a majority neceſſary in any caſe in which, according to the nature of the appointment or ſervice, and the true intent of this act, the authority is or ought to be ſeveral.

And for the encouragement of the export-trade of the United States: Be it further enacted, That if any of the ſaid ſpirits (whereupon any of the duties impoſed by this act ſhall have been paid or ſecured to be paid) ſhall after the laſt day of June next, be exported from the United States to any foreign port or place, there ſhall be an allowance to the exporter or exporters thereof, by way of drawback, equal to the duties thereupon, according to the rates in each caſe by this act impoſed, deducting therefrom half a cent per gallon, and adding to the allowance upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, from molaſſes, which ſhall be ſo exported, three cents per gallon, as an equivalent for the duty laid upon molaſſes by the ſaid act making further proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States: Provided always, That the ſaid allowance ſhall not be made, unleſs the ſaid exporter or exporters ſhall obſerve the regulations herein after preſcribed: And provided further, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to alter the proviſions in the ſaid former act, concerning drawbacks or allowances, in nature thereof, upon ſpirits imported prior to the firſt day of July next. *(To be concluded in our next.)*

Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 27.

WE ſhall now content ourſelves with reciting the ſummary of this firſt civil war. After the publication of declarations and manifeſtoes, the two armies take the field. The Queen mother wiſhes to avoid a war, and procure peace: She negociates an interview for this purpoſe with the Prince of Conde, but without ſucceſs: She continues however to negociate an accommodation, and obtains a concluſion of it.—The prince repents of it, by the perſuaſion of his partizans, and reſumes his arms. He attempts in the night to ſurprize the royal army: His enterprize ſucceeds not. The King receives powerful reinforcements from Germany and Switzerland. The Prince of Conde is obliged to ſhut himſelf up in Orleans, and ſeparate his army, which he could not hold together in a body.—He ſends to demand ſuccours in Germany and England, and conſents to deliver Havre de Grace to the Engliſh, and receive their garriſons into Rouen and Dieppe. Tne Queen, irritated and afflicted at theſe reſolutions, joins the Catholic party, and declares the Hugonots, rebels. The royal army takes Blois, Tours, Poitiers, and Bourges. The 15th of Sept. 1562, it lays ſiege to Rouen—in the courſe of which, the King of Navarre, viſiting the trenches to reconnoitre the ſtate of the place, was wounded in the left ſhoulder, by a ſhot of an Arquebuſe, which broke the bone, wounded the nerves, and felled him to the ground as if he were dead. He was carried immediately to his quarters, where all the other generals aſſembled. The ſurgeons who dreſſed his wounds, in the preſence of the King and Queen, judged it mortal, becauſe the ball had penetrated too far, into the body.

The 26th of October 1562, the city was carried by aſſault, and the whole army entered, making an horrible carnage of the garriſon and inhabitants, by putting to the ſword, without any quarter, all who preſented themſelved armed or unarmed: The city was delivered up to be plundered, except the churches and conſecrated things, which the ſoldiers were made to reſpect, by the vigilance and good diſcipline of the generals.

The King of Navarre, ſuffering under the pains of his wound, and wounded in ſpirit almoſt as much as in body, inſiſted on embarking on the Seine, to be tranſported to Saint Maur, a pleaſure-houſe near Paris, where he often went to take the air, and enjoy the tranquility of ſolitude. He ſcarce arrived at Andeli, a few leagues from Rouen, when his fever was augmented by the agitation of the batteau, he loſt his ſenſes, and died in a few hours. He united to his high birth, an elegant perſon, and a ſoftneſs of manners: If he had lived in other times, and under a better conſtitution of government, he might have been reckoned among the greateſt Princes of his age; but the candor and ſincerity of his heart, the ſweetneſs and affability of his diſpoſition, in the midſt of political troubles, and civil diſſentions, ſerved only to hold him in continual agitation and inquietude. Inconſtant in his projects, and uncertain in his reſolutions—drawn away on one ſide by the impetuous character of his brother, and excited by the party of the Calviniſts, in which he long held the firſt rank—reſtrained on the other hand by motives of honor, as he thought, by his natural inclination for peace, and averſion for civil wars, he diſcovered on many occaſions but little firmneſs or conſtancy in his deſigns. Placed in the number of thoſe, who lay under the reputation of ſeeking to diſturb the ſtate, he ſhared in their diſgrace—and he was ſeen afterwards, at the head of the oppoſite party, perſecuting thoſe, whom he had formerly protected. In point of religion, ſometimes allured to Calviniſm, by the perſuaſions of his wife, and the diſcourſes of Theodore Beza—and ſometimes bro't back to the Catholic faith, by the torrent of faſhion, and the eloquence of the Cardinal of Lorraine, he gained the confidence of neither party, and left in his dying moments, ſuſpicious and equivocal ideas of his creed. Many thought, that, though he was in his heart attached to calviniſm, or rather to the confeſſion of Augsburg, he ſeparated from the Hugonots from ſecret views of ambition—and ſuffering impatiently that the Prince his brother by his valor and greatneſs of ſoul had acquired among them more eſteem than himſelf, he choſe rather to hold the firſt rank among the Catholics than the ſecond among the Calviniſts. He died at the age of forty-two, in a time when his prudence increaſing with age, he might perhaps have ſurpaſſed the opinion which had been conceived of him. Jane of Albret, his widow, continued in poſſeſſion of the title of Queen, and of what remained of Navarre. She had two children, Henry, Prince of Bearn, then nine years of age, and afterwards the allglorious Henry the Fourth of France, and the Princeſs Catharine, then very young. Their mother lived with them at Pau and at Nerac, ſuperviſing their education in the new religion.

The Prince of Conde, reinforced by the auxiliary forces from Germany, makes haſte to attack Paris. The King and Queen return thither with their army, and after various negociations the Prince is conſtrained to depart. The two armies march towards Normandy—a memorable battle is fought at Dreue, where the Prince of Conde is made priſoner by the Catholics, and the Conſtable by the Hugonots. In the firſt onſet of this action, Gabriel of Montmorency, the ſon of the Conſtable, had been killed, the Comte of Rochefort had been thrown from his horſe, and loſt his life, and the catholics, in ſpight of all their bravery, began to give way. The German cavalry armed with piſtols, and divided into two large ſquadrons, having joined the Admiral in this critical moment, made a freſh charge with ſuch fury, that they broke the Catholics, and forced them to fly. The Conſtable who fought in this place with great bravery, exerted himſelf in vain to ſtop and rally the fugitives: His horſe fell under him, and he was wounded in the left arm, ſurrounded by the Germans, and made priſoner, after having ſeen periſh at his ſide, the Duke of Nevers, and ſeveral other officers of diſtinction.

The Prince of Conde, in charging the cavalry of the Duke of Guiſe, was afterwards wounded in his right hand, and covered over with blood, and duſt and ſweat, was made priſoner by Damville, who, wiſhing to avenge the capture of his father, fought with deſperation. The Duke of Guiſe remained maſter of the field of battle, the baggage and artillery of his enemy. The Prince of Conde was brought into the preſence of his conqueror, and it was a memorable ſcene to ſee thoſe two famous men, whom paſt events, and eſpecially the laſt battle, had rendered implacable enemies, reconciled at once by the caprice of fortune, ſup at the ſame table, and for want of other lodgings, and better accommodations, paſs the night in profound ſleep, on the ſame bed.

Thoſe who firſt fled from this action, carried to Paris the firſt news of the defeat and captivity of the Conſtable, and threw the Court into deep mourning and great inquietudes. They were diſſipated however, a few hours afterwards, by the Captain of the King's guards being diſpatched by the Duke of Guiſe. The news which he ſpread, and the aſſurances which he gave of the victory gained by the Catholics, diminiſhed the grief cauſed by the death of ſo many brave men, whoſe loſs had put all France in mourning. Beſides the Lords and Knights, of diſtinguiſhed nobility and reputation, they reckoned eight thouſand men among the ſlain. The Duke of Guiſe acquired a glory without bounds by this victory, which gave a great check to the Hugonots. The King and Queen declared him General of the army, and he took the rout to Orleans, that he might not leave his enemy the time to repair their loſſes.

NAMUR, Nov. 2.

AT half an hour paſt ten o'clock in the morning of the 30th of October the laboratory of one of the powder magazines of this town took fire in the part deſtined for making cartridges It blew up, and deſtroyed a conſiderable part of the quarter in which it was ſituated.

Four hundred perſons and a great number of children were the victims of this diſaſter, which does not appear the effect of chance, as twice before matches had been found evidently diſpoſed with a deſign to accaſion an exploſion.

Some time before two patrols of Patriots, conſiſting of 400 men each, met in the night. Inſtead of crying, "*Qui vive!*" as uſual, the commander of one of the parties ſpoke in German. Deceived by this the other patrol fired. The battle immediately began with fury, and, if the dawn of day had not thrown light upon this unfortunate miſtake, the combatants would have deſtroyed each other to the laſt man.

Three hundred men were killed on the ſpot, without reckoning thoſe that were wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

A warrant has juſt received the Royal ſignature for granting 1000l. for ſpecial ſervice to the Rev. Thomas Willis, youngeſt ſon of Dr. Willis, who was, as the public will recollect, a material aſſiſtant to his father during his Majeſty's late indiſpoſition.

A further reward of 400l. per annum, during life, has alſo been granted by his Majeſty to the ſame gentleman, in conſideration of his ſervices during that period.

NOVEMBER 12.

Doctor Price on Sunday laſt paſſing Northumberland Houſe, Charing Croſs, took two handkerchiefs out of his pocket, and as he wiped his face with one, a very ſhabby looking fellow ſnatched the other from him openly, and by way of excuſe ſaid, "Doctor, you know all men ought to be on an equality; you have two handkerchiefs and I had none." A mob gathered, there was a loud laugh, and the Doctor walked away.

NOVEMBER 26.

At a quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Free Maſons, held laſt night at Free-Maſon's Hall, Lord Rawdon in the Chair, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was unanimouſly elected Grand Maſter in the room of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, in reſpectful attention to whoſe memory the Brethren appeared in mourning on the occaſion.

DECEMBER 16.

Rhenwick Williams, the monſter, is ſentenced to ſix months impriſonment in Newgate; and at the expiration of that term, to enter bail for his good behaviour, for the term of ſeven years himſelf 200l. and two ſureties in 100l. each.

Lord Weſtmoreland, by his elegant hoſpitalities at Dublin caſtle, is popular and beloved.—The factious and diſappointed are awed by his virtues, and ſilenced by his manly and undeviating rectitude.

A correſpondent is of opinion, that Mr. Sheridan's indolence, whatever may be his inclination, will not permit him to reply to Mr. Burke on paper.

Alderman Curtis has avowed himſelf in the houſe of commons, a fiſherman, by which declaration (having acquired a handſome fortune as a biſquit-baker), he only meant to ſay, he was determined to have both loaves and fiſhes.

The grand Sultan is about ſending an embaſſy of fifteen perſons to the court of Berlin.

At Conſtantinople, ſomething more than ſymptoms favorable to the cauſe of Freedom, have appeared—and ſome open reſiſtance to deſpotiſm, has actually taken place, according to the newſpapers.

Fruit ſeems to have been very ſcarce in the time of Henry VI. Apples were then not leſs than 1s. or 2s. a piece, and a red roſe coſt 2s.

Lord Abercorn's tomb in the Highlands has ſo extraordinary an echo that on opening or ſhutting the door the noiſe reſembles a very loud clap of thunder; therefore they who are ambitious after death to have a good REPORT ſhould make intereſt for interment there.

JANUARY 20.

Gavois, the wretch who cut madam Madore's throat at Paris, with a razor, was broken on the wheel at 40'clock on Thurſday laſt. At two he eat a large cheeſecake, and drank a bottle of wine. At three he aſked with the greateſt compoſure, whether it was not time to march.

It is remarkable that the new years day of 1791, has not been obſerved at St. James's, and the ode prepared by the Laureat was forbid to be performed.

It is confidently aſſerted that the Spaniards will not acknowledge the new flag adopted by the French.

The Bible is now publiſhing in France, in their vulgar tongue, ornamented with copper plates in the Engliſh manner.

A Dutch paper mentions that Meſſrs. Vander Noot and Van Eupen have diſappeared, the one having retreated to Hall (in the French dominions,) the latter to the Hague. It is ſaid further that both are contemplating an embarkation for America.

A gentleman in town has received a letter from the clergyman at Botany Bay, who informs him that proviſions are ſo ſcarce, that the Governor allows only two ounces of meat, and five ounces of flour per day to each perſon. If a relief is not ſpeedily thrown in, the conſequences may be fatal. The writer of the letter adds, that he has at different times engaged three of the female convicts as houſe ſervants, but that they have all robbed him. He has now a native girl of the place, about twelve years of age, whom he is in hopes of making a uſeful ſervant.

The lateſt accounts from India mention, that Lord Cornwallis had formed three ſeparate armies to act againſt the tyrant Tippoo, and intended to ſtrike a deciſive blow, by attacking Arcot, the capital of his uſurped dominions; but it was much feared the undertaking would prove too arduous.

By the taking of Iſatiſia, the great magazine and the principal depot of the ſtores of the Turkiſh army, they became maſters of a vaſt tract on the ſouth of the Danube, and it was ſuppoſed that they would find no difficulty in taking the town of Varna, about a day's march from thence, which is a commodious and commanding harbor on the Black Sea, and which was but ſlightly fortified.

If the Prince Potemkin ſhould not think it expedient to croſs the Balchan, or the great chain of mountains which forms a natural barrier to Turkey, it was in his power to tranſport his army by ſea within a few miles of Conſtantinople, in a day or two, with no other obſtacle than what the Black Sea, which is often dangerous and tempeſtuous, preſented; and thereby get over the principal impediment to his farther progreſs.

The winter campaign of the Ruſſian army may appear very extraordinary in this country, but military operations in thoſe warm latitudes are moſt practicable in winter, and the Ruſſians are affected by the heats in ſummer more than other troops; and therefore they prefer carrying on a war in the winter ſeaſon.

From the little reſiſtance which the Turks make, as the laſt conqueſt is ſaid to have been gained without any loſs, Ruſſia may puſh her conqueſts before any other power can poſſibly interfere; and either take Conſtantinople, or dic-

tate such a peace as shall give her a free passage through the Dardanelles, open a traffic from her new Empire in the Crimea, and become a maritime power in the Mediterranean.

This great probable event would add to the wonders of the present age; nor is it likely that the Empress would be arrested in her progress by any mediation, whose operations must be distant.—

JANUARY 27.

Yesterday an eminent Banking house in the Strand received letters from France, stating that accounts had been received from Pondicherry, confirming the rumour from Madras, that colonel Floyd's detachment has been cut off. The banking house thought it their duty to send the letter to the office of the secretary of state, for the information of government.

It is also said, that the British army have found as they advanced, the streams and springs poisoned, by the milk tree, which is cut and fixed in the bed of the river, and which emits a juice for many days, that mixing with the water, produces a dysentery. In consequence of this impediment, and fearing also that the country might be cleared of all provisions, general Medows has not less than 80,000 bullocks in the train of his army.

BOSTON, March 9.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE SENATE

Has referred to the next session of the General Court, the letter of the General Assembly of Virginia, respecting the right of the citizens to hear the debates of the federal Senate.

The resolve, directing the Treasurer to subscribe to the loan of the United States, certain Continental Securities in the Treasury, has passed both Houses.

A bill to determine how far officers in the pay of the government of the United States, shall be eligible to offices under the authority of the government of this Commonwealth, was read a first time, and on motion for its having a second reading, it passed in the negative.

Bills appointing commissioners to ascertain the boundary lines between this state and Connecticut; and this state and Rhode Island, have passed the House.

A resolve has passed both Houses, appointed Hon. Samuel Philips, Nathaniel Wells, and David Cobb, Esqrs. William Eustis and Thomas Davis, Esqrs. a committee to sell the right of this Commonwealth to the Western lands, to Mr. Samuel Ogden. (The sum we are told, which has been agreed on is 100,000l. payable by installments, to be on interest after a certain period.)

To the amount of 80000l. has been sold of the Eastern lands, in this commonwealth—70000 of which has been paid into the public Treasury.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

TO ELLA.

STRIKE, strike again thy silver-sounding lyre
ELLA, thou darling of the God of verse;
Again in thy clear, classic strain, rehearse
DECAY's fierce ravage, with a poet's fire.

So when the fainting Sun's last golden rays,
Have glimmer'd o'er the foam-white billowy sea,
I've heard a Seraph's voice in heav'nly lays,
Oft bid me think on dread ETERNITY!

"Thy feeble star now shoots its paley beam,
"Dim'd by disease, o'er life's tempestuous surge,
"And soon the murmuring waves shall sound thy dirge,
"While deep thy star is sunk beneath the stream.
"Then shall it rise in the bright *realms of Truth*,
"Deride DECAY, and smile eternal *Youth*."

BIRTHA.

Philadelphia, March 23.

Monday last, before noon, the President of the United States, accompanied by Major Jackson, sat off from the Seat of Government, on a tour to the southward, in a new chariot and six. It is said the President intends to visit the Carolinas and Georgia.

The Secretary of War, and the Secretary of State, escorted the President part of the way on his journey.

The above carriage was built by Mr. Clark of this city, and may be pronounced a superior specimen of mechanical perfection in that line.

IMPORTANT CHRONICLE!

Thirty-two duels were fought in Great-Britain and Ireland, last year—fourteen of which were fatal.

Twelve scientific, regular bruising matches in the same period!

An English paper mentions the following events which have taken place in the course of the French revolution, *The order of nobility annihilated—the clergy humbled and degraded—the court an object of hatred, suspicion and contempt—the church lands sold at auction—and the lowest of the people exalted to the rank of legislators:* This last sentence wants explanation—the word *lowest* is now obsolete. The writer then adds—it appears after all, that it is extremely probable—nay almost certain—that the Revolution of France is fixed—and not to be subverted!

"The revolution in France is (said to be) the work of the people—not that of a party or particular faction of nobles—of the clergy—or of artful demagogues, working on the passions of part of the people—with whom they are popular to day—and execrable to-morrow: Should this be the case, a counter-revolution will be found not so easy a business, as some visionaries imagine"—but was it never known before, that the whole body of the people in any country had changed their mind? If the French nation are in favor of the revolution, they afford an instance in point.

The French Assignats begin to find their way into England—Bottomed on terra-firma—the ever lasting hills are their basis!

By accounts from Europe, via Boston, to the 22d January, it appears, that the Turks and Russians continue the war with unabated fury. An alliance has lately been formed between Poland and the Turks.

5000 pounds of hemp, raised by Col Wood, on the memorable heights of Charlestown, was sold in Boston the beginning of this month: It was pronounced by Judges to be superior to any they had ever seen: This hemp grew on 6 acres of land, and produced, (with the bounty from government, which is 50 dollars per ton) five hundred dollars.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, *to the Editor, dated February* 10.

"I enclose you a paragraph, cut out of our Gazette, of 2d December, respecting the actions with the Indians, in your Western territories—That published in your Gazette; I had reprinted here—it certainly is more consistent; however you may be assured, the loss of the savages was not great.

"It is not supposed here, that government will give them any support, particularly as they are situated on your side of the boundaries.——The Indians with whom the furr-trade is carried on, lye to the N.W. of us and the lakes, from whom it is not probable you will receive any encroachments."

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 2.

Advices from Detroit, as late as the 6th of November, received by yesterday's post, inform us of two actions fought between the Indians, and part of Governor St. Clair's army, in the Miamis country.

We have reason to believe the following to be as accurate an account of these events, as has yet come to the knowledge of the public:

The American army consisting of 2700 men, 1000 of which were horse, had made a very rapid movement by the 14th October, to within nine leagues of the Miamis villages; the Shawnese, and Potowatomeis, after destroying their own villages, and what grain they could not remove, [they allowed the Indian traders settled among them to remove every thing but ammunition] encamped about 800 strong at some distance from the spot, and were attacked on the 16th by the 1000 horse, who they defeated after killing about 300—the remainder retreated to the main body; on the 20th the Indians being reinforced, attacked that body and defeated them with the loss of 250, or more; and from the daily growing strength of the Indians, who were determined to pursue the retreating army of the Americans; news of a general engagement was hourly expected when these accounts left Detroit: Such American prisoners as they took, [after endeavouring to learn what the designs of them were, which they said was, to erect some forts, for the present and to attack Detroit in the Spring] they killed.

By letters from persons near the place, it is said, very few of the American army will reach their homes; had not a chief of the Ottawa Nation dreamed they would not succeed if *they attacked that day*, the major part of the American army would, on the second engagement, have been cut off.

The Indians have called on Major Smith, and the officers in the Indian department, to know what assistance they are to expect, and say, if Great-Britain will not assist them, they will go over to the Spanish lines, and we must abide the consequences.

☞ *Public Securities as in Gazette of the* 16*th.*

Treasury Department,

MARCH 1, 1791.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 28th instant, inclusively, to furnish by contract, the following articles of cloathing, to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, in seven weekly parcels, so as to compleate the whole delivery on or before the 15th day of May nex, viz.

2000 round hats,	4263 shirts,
2000 short coats,	4044 pair of shoes
2000 vests	22 pair of buckles,
2000 pair of overalls, of drilling,	2009 Stocks,
40 pair of wollen overalls,	2002 Clasps,
2650 blankets.	

The articles must be agreeable to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as soon as the whole of the articles shall have been delivered.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me, that JAMES O'FALLON is levying an armed force in that part of the State of Virginia which is called Kentucky, disturbs the public peace, and sets at defiance the Treaties of the United States with the Indian Tribes, the Act of Congress, intituled, "An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes," and my Proclamations of the fourteenth and twenty-sixth days of August last, founded thereon: And it is my earnest desire that those who have incautiously associated themselves with the said JAMES O'FALLON, may be warned of their danger, I have therefore thought fit to publish this Proclamation, hereby declaring, that all persons violating the Treaties and Act aforesaid, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

And I do moreover require all officers of the United States, whom it may concern, to use their best exertions to bring to justice any persons offending in the premises.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my Hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the Nineteenth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Treasury Department.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propolals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tenesee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Proposals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York,

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That proposals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

MARCH 22, 1791.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. SMITH, (S. C.)

OBSERVED, That he conſidered it his duty to offer the reaſons which ſhould influence him in giving his vote on this occaſion. He had wiſhed amendments to the bill, as ſome parts of it he confeſſed, did not perfectly pleaſe him, but his wiſhes having been over-ruled, the queſtion now is, Whether the bill ſhall paſs? Tho he came from the ſouthward of the Patowmac, the principle of the bill met his approbation: It would be a deplorable thing, ſaid he, if this government ſhould enact a law ſubverſive of the conſtitution—or that ſo enlightened a body as the Senate of the United States, ſhould, by ſo great a majority, as were in favor of this bill, paſs a law, ſo hoſtile to the liberties of this country, as the oppoſition to this meaſure have ſuggeſted the bank ſyſtem to be; and it would be very extraordinary if an officer of this government, who has produced a performance explanatory of the conſtitution, of ſuch celebrity, as to be reſorted to as an authority, ſhould be ſo inconſiſtent with himſelf as to propoſe a law entirely ſubverſive of the principles laid down in his able defence of the conſtitution.

He then adverted to the objection drawn from that article of the conſtitution, that no preference ſhall be given to one port over another: He ſhewed that the clauſe was inſerted for a particular purpoſe—and could not be cited as a rule not to be deviated from—as a preference was and muſt neceſſarily be given to one port over another. He produced numerous inſtances in point in conſequence of various clauſes in the revenue laws—general regulations ſometimes operate partially—and commercial arrangements, apparently unequal, produce the good of the community at large.

In reference to conſtruing the Conſtitution, he obſerved, that the preſent moment, when the powers of the government were aſſailed from various quarters, he conceived the moſt improper to contract thoſe powers.

The right to conſtrue the conſtitution he argued from the principles advanced by Mr. Madiſon, in the debate on the power of removability, and read ſundry obſervations from Lloyd's Regiſter, made by that gentleman, corroborative of this ſentiment—Thoſe arguments he conceived applied very aptly to the preſent ſubject.

Matters of a fiſcal nature neceſſarily devolve on the general government, and he urged, that every power reſulting from the acknowledged right of Congreſs to controul the finances of this country, muſt be as neceſſarily implied, as in the caſe of the power of removability.

He then alluded to the expediency of a national bank: The Secretary gave notice in his firſt report, that this plan was in contemplation.—Nothing was ever read with greater avidity—and tho it is now more than a year ſince this intimation was given—yet no objections have been offered againſt it, either by the States or by individuals—even the State of North Carolina have not mentioned it.—[Here Mr. Bloodworth, (if the Editor did not miſunderſtand him) informed Mr. Smith, that the report had not been ſeen by the legiſlature of North Carolina.] Mr. Smith ſaid he was ſorry for it—and then proceeded to notice ſome partial quotations, made by Mr. Jackſon, from Dr. Smith's Wealth of Nations, againſt bank ſyſtems: He ſaid he could have wiſhed the gentleman had been more copious in his quotataions from that author—if he had, he would have found that that author has fully demonſtrated their utility.

He noticed the diviſion of opinions on the ſubject of a national bank in the city of Philadelphia—he ſuppoſed ideas of perſonal advantages induced theſe oppoſing ſentiments—he however thought this ſubject ſhould be taken up altogether on general principles; and even if its immediate influence ſhould not extend to the extremes of the union, if the eſtabliſhment promiſes a general preponderating advantage, local conſiderations muſt be conſidered in a ſecondary point of view.—The principal enquiry is, will the Inſtitution facilitate the management of the Finances? This he thought had been made apparent. This is the opinion of the Secretary of the Treaſury, after due and mature conſideration of the ſubject; he certainly enjoys the beſt means for forming an opinion—he is at the head of the fiſcal department, and deſervedly enjoys the public confidence: Very little has been offered to diſprove his ſentiments on this part of the queſtion—and the inexpediency of the meaſure ſhould be clearly proved before the plan is rejected—for an officer who deſervedly enjoys the public confidence, is entitled to the ſupport of the legiſlature in thoſe plans which are expedient and conſtitutional.

Mr. Smith mentioned inſtances, in which Congreſs exerciſed power by implication—and obſerved, that this was neceſſary to the execution of the duties which devolve on the government by the Conſtitution: The power to eſtabliſh a national bank muſt reſide in Congreſs—for no individual State can exerciſe any ſuch power—The right of no particular ſtate is therefore infringed by the inſtitution: It had repeatedly been ſaid, that Philadelphia would derive peculiar advantages from the Bank of the United States—but he obſerved, if the preſent plan ſhould fail, it was a queſtion whether the Stockholders of the Bank of North-America, would not derive greater advantages from the neceſſity which in that caſe government would be under of reſorting to them for loans.——The inſtitution as before obſerved, is founded on general principles—and will undoubtedly in its operations prove of general utility.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP having commenced between JOSEPH ANTHONY, and his Son, THOMAS P. ANTHONY, under the firm of

JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON,

They have for Sale, at their Stores, (lately improved by HEWES and ANTHONY,) North ſide Cheſnut-Street Wharf,

NEW-ENGLAND Rum,	Hyſon, Souchong & Bohea TEAS, of the firſt quality,
Molaſſes,	Boſton Sail Duck,
Muſcovado Sugars,	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7,
Jamaica & Martinique Coffee,	6 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Pimento,	Boſton Prime Beef,
Caſſia,	A quantity of choice Carrot Tobacco.
Old Batavia Arrack,	N. England Tow Linen.
Spermaceti & Wax Candles,	*Philadel. March* 18. [c.d.3w.]
Spermaceti, Right Whale, and Tanner's Oil,	
Beſt pick'd Mackarel,	

New Line of Stages.

THE Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boſton, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Seaſon, and three times a week during the Summer Seaſon.

Good Carriages, Horſes, and careful Drivers are provided.——Paſſengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.——Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in theſe Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for ſtarting from the reſpective Stage Houſes is abſolutely neceſſary—from which there can be no deviation. *Norwich, Dec.* 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eaſtward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Norwich——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wedneſdays and Saturdays,
For the Weſtward, leaves Boſton——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Providence——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

JESSE BROWN. 69—1w3m

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK, Entitled

The ART of WRITING,

REDUCED TO
A PLAIN AND EASY SYSTEM,
On a Plan entirely new.
IN SEVEN BOOKS.

By JOHN JENKINS, Writing-Maſter.

THE firſt book contains a very plain, eaſy and familiar introduction to this art, and leads the learner to a right underſtanding of the principles of the work. The ſmall letters are diſſected---the principal ſtrokes are placed by themſelves, and accompanied with particular explanations. A table, or ſcheme, is added, which exhibits at one view the component parts of each letter, both ſmall and great, placed in different claſſes, that the learner may at once perceive, by inſpection, the relation and dependence which one letter has upon another. To which is annexed, a Dialogue, calculated to fix the attention of children, and impreſs their minds with right ideas of the letters. This work is deſigned for the benefit of ſchools, and may be uſed with advantage by all who would acquire a knowledge of penmanſhip.

Five of the remaining ſix are proper Writing Books, with Copperplate Copies, and are deſigned as an execution of the foregoing plan, each book proceeding by regular ſteps, from the firſt principles to Joining-hand Copies, and gradually proceeding from a large Round-hand, to an eaſy Running-hand; all which are preparatory to the ſeventh and laſt book, which is a collection of Writing Pieces, Promiſſory Notes, Orders, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, &c.

CONDITIONS OF THE FIRST BOOK.

I. It will be printed on fine writing paper, and contain about twenty-eight pages, quarto, with eight copperplate engravings.

II. The price will be Three Fifths of a Dollar, ſtitched in blue.

III. As the author riſks the publication, he requeſts that each ſubſcriber would advance One Quarter of a Dollar.

N. B. As the engravings are not yet completed, the price of the remaining ſix cannot at preſent be aſcertained.

*** Gentlemen who have theſe ſubſcription papers in their hands, are requeſted to return them to Iſaiah Thomas, Eſq. of Worceſter, or Thomas and Andrews, Boſton, by the firſt of June next.

☞ The plan of the above work has been ſubmitted to, and approved of by the Governors of ſeveral of the States, ſeveral members of Congreſs---the Preſidents of Cambridge, Rhode-Iſland, Yale, Columbia, the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of New-Jerſey, and ſeveral of the Profeſſors of Pennſylvania Colleges---Alſo, by many of the Clergy, and ſeveral eminent Writing-Maſters and Inſtructors of Youth. *Philadelphia, March* 7, 1791.

Captain ARMSTRONG,

INFORMS his fellow-ſoldiers and others, who may wiſh to enliſt, that he has commenced recruiting in the city of Philadelphia, where a generous bounty, and other encouragement will be given.

Young men, who wiſh to become Adventurers in a new country, by joining this command, may acquire a knowledge of the Weſtern World, ſubject to no expence; and after ſerving a ſhort period, ſet down on their own farms, and enjoy all the bleſſings of peace and plenty. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1791.

INDIA SALES, at Salem.

At the STORE of
ELIAS HASKETT DERBY, Eſq.

On TUESDAY the 5th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will commence the ſale, by AUCTION, of the

Cargo of the Brig HENRY,

Lately arrived from BENGAL, MADRAS, and ISLE of FRANCE; Conſiſting of a large and valuable aſſortment of

INDIA GOODS.

As follows—viz.

Bengal.
- BAFTAS, Sannas, and Caſſas, } White Cloths, proper for Shirting, or Sheeting.
- Dureas—or ſtriped Muſlins.
- Durea Chintz, or painted ſtriped do.
- Chintz, a great variety.
- Striped Cottons,
- Jagrenant Muſlins.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs.
- Ginghams,
- Blue Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Madras.
- Long Cloths, of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable for ſhirting.
- Madras Patches, beautifully figured.
- Camboys, or blue and white ſtriped Cottons.
- Moreas, or plain white Cloths.
- Madras Cambricks.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, with borders.
- Book Muſlins.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, a great variety.

- A quantity of China Silk Handkerchiefs.
- A quantity of Oſtrich Feathers.
- Surat Cotton, 23 bales.
- Indigo, of the Iſle of France, of a ſuperior quality.
- An aſſortment of fine Wines of the Cape of Good Hope.
- Raiſins do.
- A quantity of India Shirts and Trowſers, for Sailors' wear.

To the above will be added, a great variety of other Goods, *which ar not enumerated. Alſo,*

- 100 Caſks Raiſins,
- 75 Cheſts Bohea Tea, } of the beſt qualities.
- 30 Ditto Hyſon,
- 30 ditto Souchong,

The Goods may be viewed a few days previous to the ſale.

W. P BARTLETT and CO. *Auctioneers.*

Salem, Feb. 21, 1791.

Virginia, Culpeper County, 25th Jan. 1791.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

THE PLANTATION, where-

on he reſides, laying on both ſides the Carolina road, in the great fork of Rappahanock river, 36 miles from the town of Dumfries, 30 from Frederickſburg, and 28 from Falmouth; in a moſt healthy part of the country:—Conſiſting of 2,000 acres—half cleared, and in good fence, well adapted for farming and grazing—the ſoil is good, lays well, abounding with many excellent ſprings and ſtreams of water, ſo diſperſed as to afford great opportunity of making watered meadow of the firſt quality, perhaps more than 300 acres—of which 120, in one body, is already in graſs, and all watered and drained at pleaſure by a number of ditches, for that purpoſe, paſſing through the whole. Orchards of about 2000 bearing apple trees—near as many peach trees, and a variety of moſt other kinds of fruit, natural to the climate. A good dwelling-houſe, the ſituation whereof is remarkably beautiful and pleaſant; and many other valuable improvements of divers kinds.

And one other Plantation about 5 miles nearer ſaid towns, conſiſting of about 1500 acres, on which is good merchant, griſt, and ſaw mills, where nature, labour and art, have fully conſpired to render them complete; a large conſtant ſtream, on which they ſtand, affords them water in great abundance; convenient thereto is a kiln end houſe, for drying corn, a bake houſe, a dwelling houſe and ſeveral other improvements moſtly new; about 300 acres of the lands are in cultivation, very good in quality; the other part thin ſoil, but abounding with timber, is an inexhauſtable ſource for the ſaw-mill.

Alſo ſeveral detached tracts within ſaid county, of about 2, 3, and 400 acres each, and though not of ſo fertile a ſoil, their vicinity to the towns render them valuable, on ſome of them there are ſmall improvements, and the lands ſo ſituated, that they can eaſily be made convenient little farms.

The whole or any part of the abovementioned poſſeſſions will be diſpoſed of, on very reaſonable terms---a ſmall proportion in ready money, for the balance, the payments will be made entirely to accommodate the conveniency of the purchaſers, who may be ſupplied on the ſame terms, with all kinds of ſtock, work horſes, oxen, &c. &c. &c. by JOHN STRODE. [t. f.]

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

ſituate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is alſo appertaining to the ſaid farm about 19 acres of ſalt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choiceſt fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the houſe is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

FOR SALE,
In the City of New-Brunſwick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almoſt new, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the Houſe. Said Houſe is thirty-four feet ſquare has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the ſame, and a good ſtone cellar under the whole.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have poſſeſſion the firſt day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made eaſy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in ſaid city, or the ſubſcriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not ſold, to be rented from 1ſt day of May next.

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS
Continental & State Certificates,
Pennſylvania and Jerſey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.